(XXXIst YEAR.) THE (No 1615)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1776.

LONDON, *May* 21.

THE brig Minerva, capt. Winning, after a paſſage of five weeks, from Salem in New-Jerſey, is arrived at Londonderry, where ſhe has been ſeized by the cuſtom-houſe officers in conſequence of the reſtraining act: She had 320 hogſheads of flax-ſeed on board; all the papers which the officers could find, they ſeized alſo.

A letter from Ireland to a gentleman in Liverpool mentions, that a veſſel arrived at Newry the firſt of May, in 28 days, from New-York.

Advice is ſaid to be received of a total change in the French miniſtry, and that thoſe who are now to take the lead have not the ſame pacific ſentiments as their predeceſſors.

Yeſterday a gentleman of diſtinction was ſent off expreſs to Madrid.

May 27. Yeſterday a full board of admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which 12 men of war of the line were ordered to be put into commiſſion.

The change in the French miniſtry has alarmed a——n exceedingly; the comptroller-general of the finances, Torgant, was a warm friend to peace and domeſtic improvement, and would not liſten to the ſpaniſh faction; but the new arrangement is of a very different complexion.

Yeſterday in conſequence, as it is imagined, of the above alarming intelligence, the different ſtocks fell two per cent.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon.

"By the great preparations here it ſeems we are at the eve of a war, however the Portugueſe have taken care to fill their granaries with corn ſufficient for two or three years, which has been brought to Portugal by American veſſels, in return for which they received fire-arms, gunpowder, &c. and what they now buy is ſhipped for their good friends the French, who, it is ſaid, are rather in want, but they make them pay an exorbitant price for it. Fifteen ſail of American veſſels are now in the Tagus, and will ſoon proceed on their return home; there are likewiſe nine ſail of men of war almoſt ready for ſea, excluſive of frigates and ſmaller veſſels.

It is ſaid that the lords of the admiralty have iſſued an order for the raiſing 6000 more marines.

The 20th of May arrived at Spithead three veſſels, of 600 tons each, with ſtalls, &c. for the reception of horſes to be ſent to America with the fleet; and the ſecond diviſion of the Heſſian troops were under ſail at Stade the 14th inſtant.

Extract from Dr. Price's excellent pamphlet, entitled, Obſervations on the nature of civil liberty, &c.

Of the authority of one country over another.

FROM the nature and principles of civil liberty, as they have been now explained, it is an immediate and neceſſary inference, that no one community can have any power over the property or legiſlation of another community, that is not incorporated with it, by a juſt and adequate repreſentation.---Then only, it has been ſhewn, is a ſtate free, when it is governed by its own will. Such a country, therefore, is in a ſtate of ſlavery. And it deſerves to be particularly conſidered, that ſuch ſlavery is worſe, on ſeveral accounts, than any ſlavery of private men to one another, or of kingdoms to deſpots within themſelves.---Between one ſtate and another, there is none of that fellow feeling that takes place between perſons in private life. Being detached bodies that never ſee one another, and reſiding perhaps in different quarters of the globe, the ſtate that governs cannot be a witneſs to the ſufferings occaſioned by its oppreſſions; or a competent judge of the circumſtances and abilities of the people who are governed. They muſt alſo have in a great degree ſeparate intereſts; and the more the one is loaded, the more the other may be eaſed. The infamy likewiſe of oppreſſion, being in ſuch circumſtances ſhared among a multitude, is not likely to be much felt or regarded. On all theſe accounts there is, in the caſe of one country ſubjugated to another, little or nothing to check rapacity; and the moſt flagrant injuſtice and cruelty may be practiſed without remorſe or pity. I will add, that it is particularly difficult to ſhake off a tyranny of this kind. A ſingle deſpot, if a people are unanimous and reſolute, may be ſoon ſubdued: but a deſpotic ſtate is not eaſily ſubdued; and people ſubject to it cannot emancipate themſelves without entering into a dreadful, and, perhaps, very unequal conteſt.

I cannot help obſerving farther, that the ſlavery of a people to internal deſpots may be qualified and limited; but I don't ſee what can limit the authority of one ſtate over another. The exerciſe of power in this caſe can have no other meaſure than diſcretion; and, therefore, muſt be indefinite and abſolute.

Once more. It ſhould be conſidered, that the government of one country by another, can only be ſupported by military force; and, without ſuch a ſupport, muſt be deſtitute of all weight and efficiency.

This will be beſt explained by putting the following caſe.—There is, let us ſuppoſe, in a province ſubject to the ſovereignty of a diſtant ſtate, a ſubordinate legiſlature, conſiſting of an aſſembly choſen by the people, a council choſen by that aſſembly, and a governor appointed by the ſovereign ſtate, and paid by the province. There are, likewiſe, judges and other officers, appointed and paid in the ſame manner, for adminiſtering juſtice agreeable to the laws, by the verdicts of juries fairly and indiſcriminately choſen. This forms a conſtitution ſeemingly free, by giving the people a ſhare in their own government, and ſome check on their rulers: but, while there is a higher legiſlative power, to the controul of which ſuch conſtitution is ſubject, it does not itſelf poſſeſs liberty, and therefore cannot be of any uſe as a ſecurity to liberty; nor is it poſſible that it ſhould be of long duration. Laws offenſive to the province will be enacted by the ſovereign ſtate. The legiſlature of the province will remonſtrate againſt them. The magiſtrates will not execute them. Juries will not convict upon them: and conſequently, like the pope's bulls which once governed Europe, they will become nothing but forms and empty ſounds, to which no regard will be ſhewn.---In order to remedy this evil, and to give efficiency to its government, the ſupreme ſtate will naturally be led to withdraw the governor, the council, and the judges *, from the controul of the province, by making them entirely dependent on itſelf for their pay and continuance in office, as well as for their appointment. It will alſo alter the mode of chuſing juries, in order to bring them more under its influence; and, in ſome caſes, under the pretence of the impoſſibility of gaining an impartial trial, where government is reſiſted, it will perhaps ordain, that offenders ſhall be removed from the province to be tried within its own territories. And it may even go ſo far in this kind of policy, as to endeavour to prevent the effects of diſcontents, by forbidding all meetings and aſſociations of the people, except at ſuch times, and for ſuch particular purpoſes, as ſhall be permitted them.

Thus will ſuch a province be exactly in the ſame ſtate that Britain would be in, were our firſt executive magiſtrate, our houſe of lords, and our judges, nothing but the inſtruments of a foreign democratical power: or were we liable to be tranſported to a diſtant country, or to be tried for offences committed here; and reſtrained from calling any meetings, conſulting about any grievances, or aſſociating for any purpoſes, except when leave ſhould be given us by a lord lieutenant or viceroy.

It is certain, that this is a ſtate of oppreſſion which no country could endure, and to which it would be vain to expect, that any people ſhould ſubmit an hour without an armed force to compel them.

The late tranſactions in Maſſachuſetts Bay, are a perfect exemplification of what I have now ſaid. The government of Great-Britain in that province has gone on exactly in the train I have deſcribed; till at laſt it became neceſſary to ſtation troops there, not amenable to the civil power; and all terminated in a government by the ſword. And ſuch, if a people are not ſunk below the character of men, will be the iſſue of all governments in ſimilar circumſtances.

It may be aſked,---"Are there not cauſes by which one ſtate may acquire a rightful authority over another, though not conſoudated by an adequate repreſentation?" I anſwer, that there are no ſuch cauſes.--All the cauſes to which ſuch an effect can be aſcribed are *conqueſt, compact*, or *obligations conferred*.

Much has been ſaid of the right of conqueſt; and hiſtory contains little more than accounts of kingdoms reduced by it under the dominion of other kingdoms, and of the havoc it has made among mankind. But the authority derived from hence, being founded on violence, is never rightful. The Roman republic was nothing but a faction againſt the general liberties of the world; and had no more right to give law to the provinces ſubject to it, than thieves have to the property they ſeize, or to the houſes into which they break. Even in the caſe of a juſt war, undertaken by one people to defend itſelf againſt the oppreſſions of another people, conqueſt gives only a right to an indemnification for the injury which occaſioned the war, and a reaſonable ſecurity againſt future injury.

Neither can any ſtate acquire ſuch an authority over other ſtates, in virtue of any compacts or ceſſions. This is a caſe in which compacts are not binding. Civil liberty is, in this reſpect, on the ſame footing with religious liberty. As no people can lawfully ſurrender their religious liberty, by giving up the right of judging for themſelves in religion, or by allowing any human beings to preſcribe to them what faith they ſhall embrace, or what mode of worſhip they ſhall practiſe; ſo neither can any civil ſocieties lawfully ſurrender their civil liberty, by giving up to any extraneous juriſdiction their power of legiſlating for themſelves and diſpoſing of their property. Such a ceſſion, being inconſiſtent with the unalienable rights of human nature, would either not bind at all, or bind only the individuals who made it. This is a bleſſing which no one generation of men can give up for another; and which, when loſt, a people have always a right to reſume. Had our anceſtors in this country been ſo mad as to have ſubjected themſelves to any foreign community, we could not be under any obligation to continue in ſuch a ſtate. And all the nations now in the world who, in conſequence of the tameneſs and folly of their predeceſſors, are ſubject to arbitrary power, have a right to emancipate themſelves as ſoon as they can.

If neither conqueſt nor compact can give ſuch an authority, much leſs can favours received, or any ſervices performed by one ſtate for another.---Let the favour received be what it will, liberty is too dear a price for it. A ſtate that has been obliged is not, therefore, bound to be enſlaved. It ought, if poſſible, to make an adequate return for the ſervices done to it; but to ſuppoſe that it ought to give up the power of governing itſelf, and the diſpoſal of its property, would be to ſuppoſe that, in order to ſhew its gratitude, it ought to part with the power of ever afterwards exerciſing gratitude. How much has been done by this kingdom for Hanover? But no one will ſay, on this account, we have a right to make the laws of Hanover; or even to draw a ſingle penny from it without its own conſent.

After what has been ſaid, it will, I am afraid, be trifling to apply the preceding arguments to the caſe of different communities, which are conſidered as different parts of the ſame empire. But there are reaſons which render it neceſſary for me to be explicit in making this application.

What I mean here, is juſt to point out the difference of ſituation between communities forming an empire, and particular bodies or [illegible] of men forming different parts of a kingdom. Different communities forming an empire have no connections, which produce a neceſſary reciprocation of intereſts between them. They inhabit different diſtricts, and are governed by different legiſlatures. On the contrary, the different claſſes of men within a kingdom are placed on the ſame ground. Their concerns and intereſts are the ſame; and what is done to one part muſt affect all. Theſe are ſituations that are totally different; and a conſtitution of government that may be conſiſtent with liberty in one of them, may be entirely inconſiſtent with it in the other. It is, however, certain, that even in the laſt of theſe ſituations, no one part ought to govern the reſt. In order to a fair and equal government, there ought to be a fair and equal repreſentation of all that are governed; and as far as this is wanting in any government, it deviates from the principles of liberty, and becomes unjuſt and oppreſſive. But in the circumſtances of different communities, all this holds with unſpeakably more force. The government of a part, in this caſe, becomes complete tyranny; and ſubjection to it becomes complete ſlavery.

But ought there not, it is aſked, to exiſt ſomewhere in an empire, a ſupreme legiſlative authority over the whole; or a power to controul and bind all the different ſtates of which it conſiſts? I anſwer, let every ſtate, with reſpect to all its internal concerns, be continued independent of all the reſt; and let a general confederacy be formed by the appointment of a ſenate, conſiſting of repreſentatives from all the different ſtates. Let this ſenate poſſeſs the power of managing all the common concerns of the united ſtates, and of judging and deciding between them, as a common arbiter or umpire, in all diſputes; having, at the ſame time, under its direction the common force of the ſtates to ſupport its deciſions. In theſe circumſtances, each ſeparate ſtate would be ſecure againſt all oppreſſion and inſult, from every neighbouring ſtate. Thus might the ſcattered force and abilities of a whole continent be gathered into one point; all litigations ſettled as they roſe; univerſal peace preſerved; and nation prevented any more from lifting up a ſword againſt nation.

In a word. An empire is a collection of ſtates or communities united by ſome common bond or tye. If theſe ſtates have each of them free conſtitutions of government, and, with reſpect to taxation and internal legiſlation, are independent of the other ſtates, but united by compacts or alliances, or ſubjection to a great council repreſenting the whole, or to one monarch entruſted with the ſupreme executive power; in theſe circumſtances the empire will be an empire of freemen. If, on the contrary, like the different provinces ſubject to the grand ſeignior, none of the ſtates poſſeſs any independent legiſlative authority, but are all ſubject to a abſolute monarch, whoſe will is their law, then is the empire an empire of ſlaves. If one of the ſtates is free, but governs by its will all the other ſtates, then is the empire, like that of the Romans in the times of the republic, an empire conſiſting of one ſtate free, and the reſt in ſlavery: Nor does it make any more difference in this caſe, that the governing ſtate is itſelf free, than it does in the caſe of a kingdom ſubject to a deſpot, that this deſpot is himſelf free. I have before obſerved, that this only makes the ſlavery worſe. There is, in the one caſe, a chance that, in the quick ſucceſſion of deſpots, a good one will ſometimes ariſe. But bodies of men continue the ſame, and have generally proved the moſt unrelenting of all tyrants.

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* *The independency of the judges we eſteem in this country one of our greateſt privileges. Before the revolution they generally, I believe, held their places during pleaſure. King William gave them their places during good behaviour. At the acceſſion of the preſent royal family their places were given them during good behaviour, in conſequence of the act of ſettlement, 12 & 13 W. III. c. 2. But an opinion having been entertained by ſome, that though their commiſſions were made under the act of ſettlement to continue during good behaviour, yet that they determined on the demiſe of the crown, it was enacted, by a ſtatute made in the firſt year of his preſent majeſty, chap. 23. "That the commiſſions of judges for the time being ſhall be, continue, and remain in full force, during good behaviour, notwithſtanding the demiſe of his majeſty, or any of his heirs and ſucceſſors;" with a proviſo, "that it may be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to remove any judge upon the addreſs of both houſes of parliament." And by the ſame ſtatute their ſalaries are ſecured to them, during the continuance of their commiſſions: His majeſty, according to the preamble of the ſtatute, having been pleaſed to declare from the throne to both houſes of parliament, "That he looked upon the independency and uprightneſs of judges, as eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, as one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of his loving ſubjects, and as moſt conducive to the honour of his crown."*

A worthy friend and able lawyer has ſupplied me with this note. It affords, when contraſted with that dependence of the judges, which has been thought reaſonable in America, a ſad ſpecimen of the different manner in which a kingdom may think proper to govern itſelf, and the precipice ſubject to it.

man empire, that while liberty was at the center, tyranny prevailed in the diſtant provinces; that ſuch as were free under it were extremely ſo, while thoſe who were ſlaves groaned under the extremity of ſlavery; and that the ſame events that deſtroyed the liberty of the former, gave liberty to the latter.

The liberty of the Romans, therefore, was only an additional calamity to the provinces governed by them; and though it might have been ſaid of the citizens of Rome, that they were the "freeſt members of any civil ſociety in the known world," yet of the ſubjects of Rome it muſt have been ſaid, that they were the compleateſt ſlaves in the known world. How remarkable is it that this very people, once the freeſt of mankind, but at the ſame time the moſt proud and tyrannical, ſhould become at laſt the moſt contemptible and abject ſlaves that ever exiſted?

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 27.

Laſt week arrived at Caſco Bay, Sion Martindale, late commander of the brig Waſhington, fitted out by congreſs.---He was taken the 3d of December laſt, and ſent home to England, and there received his majeſty's pardon for crimes never committed---from thence he was ſent to Halifax, there taken up, confined in cloſe priſon, and treated in the moſt raſcally manner for five weeks. The 19th of June laſt, with 13 others, broke gaol, and the next day ſix of them were retaken. Capt. Martindale, lieut. Turner, lieut. William S. Coote, of Peterſburg, lieut. Childs, one Bridge, and one John Brown of Boſton, arrived ſafe at Caſco Bay.

PROVIDENCE, *Aug.* 5.

Sunday laſt the Montgomery privateer, capt. Daniel Bucklin, of this port, returned from a cruize, during which ſhe took three valuable prizes; alſo two others, in company with a privateer belonging to Salem; ſhe brought in with her a ſnow of 180 tons, capt. Goodwin, bound from Nevis to London, having on board 119 hogſheads, 137 tierces, and 20 barrels of ſugar, 62 hogſheads of rum, &c.

Extract of a letter from a planter at Tortola to his friend in Liverpool, dated July 1, 1776, found on board the laſt mentioned prize.

"If this unhappy diſpute between Great-Britain and America ſhould be brought to a concluſion, and they be once more united, there will be an opening for ſale of rum, though to the windward the price keeps up, I hear, to 2s. 6d. per gallon, owing to government contracting with Mr. Blackburn for one hundred thouſand gallons, for the troops in America. I am afraid many planters here ſuffer for want of lumber, as they have it not in their power to ſend for it. I am informed there is a deal of good lumber to the ſouthward of Georgia."

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 5.

Laſt Friday ſe'ennight a ſloop from Bermudas arrived at Nantucket, who the day before, to the ſouthward of that iſland, ſaw 53 ſail of large rigged veſſels, ſtanding to the weſtward, which, it is likely, are part of the Heſſian fleet.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at New-London, the ſloop Betſy, capt. Benjamin Bigelow, in 15 days from St. Euſtatia, with a large quantity of duck, 6 tons of powder, ſome ſmall arms, &c. Mr. William Turner, of this iſland, came paſſenger in the above veſſel, and informs, that a large number of troops have lately arrived at Martinico, and 9000 at Porto-Rico; that the people at St. Euſtatia are very ſtaunch for theſe ſtates, &c.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 12.

We hear from Elizabeth-town, that on a late alarm there, when an immediate attack was expected, and every man capable of bearing arms, was ſummoned to defend it, there were three or four young men, brothers, going out from one houſe, when an elderly lady, mother or grandmother to the young men, who, without betraying the leaſt ſigns of timidity, had, with a reſolute calmneſs, encouraged and aſſiſted them to arm, when they were ready to go, and juſt ſetting out, addreſſed them thus: "My children I have a few words to ſay to you: You are going out in a juſt cauſe, to fight for the rights and liberties of your country---you have my bleſſings and prayers, that God will protect and aſſiſt you---but if you fall---his will be done. Let me beg of you, my children, that if you fall, it may be like men; and that your wounds may not be in your back parts."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſecond battalion of Philadelphia, dated Amboy, Auguſt 12, 9 o'clock, A. M.

"We have now in ſight upwards of 60 ſail of top-ſail veſſels coming to Sandy-Hook;-- I ſuppoſe many more will appear, for every quarter of an hour they make their appearance round the highlands. I ſuppoſe this is their grand fleet.---Our battalion is ordered for New-York. Saturday col. Miles's two battalions, and this morning col. Atlee's battalion, and part of the Jerſey militia, marched for New-York; and in a few days moſt of the troops that are here will march for the ſame place, where they are in great want of men.

"P. S. Half after ten o'clock, 90 ſail in ſight."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 9.

"Yeſterday a number of men went to Long-Iſland, to ſend down all perſons who are ſuſpected as inimical to the ſtates of America, and are doing the ſame in this city; numbers are already come to town, and are this day to have a hearing at the city hall before his excellency general Waſhington."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 12.

"We expect to be attacked every tide, the ſhips have now got their ſails all up.

"I have juſt been informed that the two privateers out of this place (but now at Fire-iſland) after an engagement yeſterday afternoon, of a quarter of an hour, took and carried in there a brig (cannot tell where ſhe is from, or what ſhe contains) the privateers were ſeen to ſtand off; ſo that we hope they have before this another prize."

We are informed that general Clinton, with his army, have left South-Carolina, and are arrived at

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* *Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws, vol. 1, book 12, ch. 19.*

ſeat. The ſame accounts ſay, that the two large ſhips belonging to that fleet are left behind, not being able to return over the bar.

A fleet of ten ſhips was ſeen, laſt Friday evening, within 18 leagues of our capes, ſtanding to the northward, ſuppoſed for New-York.

By capt. Douglaſs, from Cape Nichola, we learn, that the ſloop Diana, capt. John Horne, of Providence, was caſt away the 26th of July, the veſſel and cargo loſt; that the ſchooner Bacchus's Delight, capt. Sampſon, of Savannah; the ſloop Lydia, capt. Thomas Webb, of Long-iſland, and the ſloop Sango, capt. Thurſton, were taken by the French guarda coſtas in June laſt, and condemned by a court of admiralty in Hiſpaniola; but the two firſt were releaſed by the governor.

Laſt Saturday George Morgan, Eſq; arrived in this city from the weſtward. On the 9th ult. whilſt at one of the Shawaneſe towns on the Scinto, he received intelligence of three Six Nation warriors having paſſed by there with two priſoners they had taken 16 days before, from Virginia. Mr. Morgan followed, and got to their town before them, prevented the uſual puniſhment of the priſoners on their entry, and inſiſted on their being immediately delivered up to him, unleſs they intended this breach of the peace as an open declaration of war. All the head men of the Six Nations, Shawaneſe and Delawares, who were called together on this occaſion, behaved in a very friendly manner, and joined with Mr. Morgan in his demand made to the warriors, who ſoon complied therewith, and were promiſed forgiveneſs on condition of future good behaviour. Theſe warriors told Mr. Morgan they had done no other damage, except they killed a young man they ſhot at when they took theſe priſoners, but he made his eſcape, though they believed the ball entered his breaſt. The priſoners are twin ſons of Andrew M'Connel, late of Pennſylvania, who removed laſt winter to Lees-Town, on Kentucke river, and were taken within a few yards of the town. Mr. Morgan brought them with him to Pittſburgh, and delivered them to their uncle in Weſtmoreland county, in this province. Since then, a ſmall party of Shawaneſe, in returning from the Cherokee country, killed and ſcalped two perſons near the Big Bone Lick; they were purſued by a few of the neighbours, who killed and ſcalped two of the Indians, the others eſcaped. This breach is alſo likely to be ſettled to the ſatisfaction of all parties, as the head men had expreſſed great concern at the conduct of their fooliſh young people, and promiſe to do all in their power to preſerve our friendſhip. A treaty is to be held at Pittſburgh, with the Weſtern Indians, the beginning of October, when it is hoped they will liſten to and follow their true intereſt, as they have promiſed to do.

The chiefs of the Six Nations met in council at Onandago, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of laſt June, promiſed Mr. Morgan to call all their warriors from Canada, and to liſten to the Thirteen United States of America, being convinced that their advice was for their true intereſt, as they have no buſineſs to join either ſide in the preſent war between Britain and America. They accordingly ſent off a party for the above purpoſe the 22d of June, and another party to Niagara, to inſiſt on col. Butler's bringing all their people back immediately. They likewiſe ſent off two large belts to the Lake and other Weſtern Indians, to inform them of their determination, and to deſire they will alſo ſit ſtill.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, Auguſt 5.

"I came over here from R—— to conduct a Canadian from St. François to head quarters. He aſſures me that the Indians in general have reſolved not to join in the war. Things here begin to wear a different face. The greateſt harmony reigns among the general officers. Order is taking place in the army, and the men in high ſpirits. Great numbers are coming in from New-England to Skeneſborough. It is reported that gen. Carleton has uſed the Canadians who favoured us very barbarouſly, which has provoked them very much; ſome deſerters are come over, and ſome of the foreign troops are ſaid to be deſirous of deſerting."

Tower-Hill, May 22, 1776.

"Mr. ——'s compliments to Mr. ——, and begs his care of the incloſed letter. Mr. —— may rely on it that the French miniſtry is changed—the pacific men are turned out, and the ſpirited men, friends to America, are to come in, viz. duke de Choiſeul, &c. &c.---Therefore a French war, *or ſubmiſſion to America*, is inevitable.---The ſtocks, from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of ſix per cent. a loſs on the national debt of at leaſt ſeven millions---Theſe things ſhould be publicly made known. To Mr. ——."

The above letter is from Mr. ——, of London, to Mr. Madiſon, one of the gentlemen mentioned in the letter from Elizabeth-Town, and cannot be doubted.

A French gentleman, and an American, a member of congreſs, are ſafe arrived in France.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 10.

A correſpondent has favoured us with extracts of letters from officers of rank in Fincaſtle, from which we learn, that on Sunday the 21ſt of laſt month (the day before the engagement mentioned in our laſt) a large party of Indians attacked the Wattauga fort, in which were 150 men. They fired on a great number of women who went out at day-break to milk their cows, and chaſed them into the fort, but providentially did not kill one of them. They fired briſkly on the fort till eight o'clock, but without effect, and then retired with conſiderable loſs, as was ſuppoſed from the quantity of blood found; but they returned to the attack, and were beſieging the fort ſix days after, as a meſſenger who ſlipped out informed our men on Holſtein. A detachment was ſent to relieve the fort, and it was expected they would do ſo on Monday the 29th. A party of 100 men of the militia fell in with a party of 40 Cherokees, who were 50 miles on this ſide the iſland at one of the deſerted plantations, and killed five, took one priſoner, and twenty guns.---It is worthy of our obſervation that, in theſe ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the Indians, in all of which we did more execution than in ſome of the principal actions of the laſt war, we loſt not a man. No one can reflect on this, and many other circumſtances which have attended the preſent war with the Britiſh tyrant, without acknowledging that he ſees evident proofs of the Divine interpoſition in our favour.

A captain of a veſſel who is juſt arrived with powder

fleet off the capes, ſtanding out to ſea in two diviſions, one to the ſouthward, and the other to the northward. They have been ſeveral days lying in Lynhaven bay, and have burnt ſome ſmall veſſels which probably they had not men to manage, or were unfit for a voyage. ——May they never return.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 22.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated Auguſt 5, 1776.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that the greateſt harmony ſubſiſts between the general officers in this department, as well as the field officers in general.---We have 3500 effective men here, and the militia coming in faſt, all under pretty good diſcipline; the ſick, about 1500, are at Fort-George, and recruiting faſt. Near two months ſalt proviſions, and freſh arrives in great plenty.

"Our naval force conſiſts of two veſſels carrying twelve carriage and as many ſwivel guns each---two ſchooners eight carriage and eight ſwivels each---a row galley ſix carriage and ten ſwivels---five gondolas, carrying three nine and twelve pounders and eight ſwivels each---five other gondolas will be compleated in ten days, and four row gallies in two or three weeks; each of the latter to carry four eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fleet, when compleated, will be ſuperior to any thing the enemy can bring againſt us.---Two days ſince, two French captains, of col. Livingſtone's regiment, arrived here by the way of Connoſ, in 16 days, from St. John's, who ſay that a French fleet is arrived before Quebec, and that general Carleton with all the troops, except two hundred left at St. John's, are gone to Quebec: We expect ſoon to know the certainty of the matter by our reconnoitering parties, who are daily expected in."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 15, 1776.

"I have juſt time to inform you that, by a deſerter who came over to us laſt night, we have this intelligence:---That the enemy's reinforcement of Heſſians has arrived; they are not ſuffered to land, but have taken three days freſh proviſions on board. The troops on the iſland began yeſterday morning to embark, the boats, &c. are all prepared to land them, with landbags for their protection; that we may hourly expect an attack. Their numbers, in the whole, amount to 25,000.

"There are various conjectures as to their intended deſcent: Some imagine it will be on Long-Iſland, others about five miles above the city, and others up above gen. Mifflin's poſt. Our gallies went up yeſterday again to try the Phœnix and Roſe; we have not heard from them yet.

"If they wait a day or two longer we ſhall have near 2000 more of our Pennſylvania troops in."

In CONVENTION. Auguſt 17, 1776.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day, the Convention took into conſideration the reſolution of Congreſs, declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and thereupon RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That this Convention will maintain the freedom and independency of the United States with their lives and fortunes.

By order of the Convention,

G. DUVALL, clk.

INSTRUCTIONS

To CHARLES CARROLL, barriſter, BRICE THOMAS BEALE WORTHINGTON, SAMUEL CHASE, and RIZIN HAMMOND, Eſqrs. repreſentatives for Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WE the ſubſcribers, freemen of Anne-Arundel county, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the important buſineſs you are to meet upon the 12th of this inſtant, think it our indiſpenſable duty to give you the following inſtructions.——It is with much concern and diſpleaſure we find, that the laſt convention excluded all ſuch of our countrymen who did not poſſeſs fifty acres of land, or a viſible eſtate of forty pounds ſterling, in the election of repreſentatives, thereby unjuſtly depriving near half of the free inhabitants of this ſtate, of the ineſtimable right of free ſuffrage: nevertheleſs ſubjecting them to all the pains and burthens of government. This glaring injuſtice, hateful diſtinction and apparent impolicy, we are determined to uſe our utmoſt efforts to get redreſſed; and that our free, honeſt, well affected brethren, as they proportionably bear with us every burthen and brave every danger, ſhall equally ſhare every privilege: WE therefore direct and inſtruct you to move for, and uſe your utmoſt endeavours to eſtabliſh, in the NEW GOVERNMENT,—That all freemen, natives of this STATE, above twenty-one years of age, and well affected to the preſent glorious cauſe in which we are engaged, ſhall have the right of a free vote in the election of all officers who are to be choſen by the people, provided ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided one year next preceding the election in the county, diſtrict, city, or town, where he ſhall offer to vote.----Alſo that every foreigner, above twenty-one years of age, well affected to the preſent glorious cauſe, having a viſible eſtate of thirty pounds currency, or a freehold of fifty acres of land, and who has reſided as a freeman two years next preceding the election in the county, diſtrict, city, or town, where he ſhall offer to vote, ſhall have the right of free ſuffrage in the election of all officers who are to be choſen by the people.---Alſo that all elections be free and made *viva voce* in the manner heretofore uſed in this ſtate.---Alſo that Annapolis be repreſented, but that the inhabitants thereof be not allowed to vote for the repreſentatives for this county.---That there be choſen by the people a lower and an upper houſe annually: theſe two houſes to be diſtinct and independent of each other, and to form the legiſlative power.---And alſo that the perſons appointed to hold the executive power, have no ſhare or negative in the legiſlature.---Alſo that no perſon ſhall be eligible to ſit in either houſe of legiſlature or congreſs, who holds any office of profit, or any penſion, or receives any profit, or any part of the profit thereof, either directly or indirectly, or who holds any office in the regular military ſervice, or marine ſervice, either continental or provincial.---That the trial by jury be held and kept ſacred and the *habeas corpus* obſerved.---Alſo that juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, clerks of counties, and ſurveyors, be choſen by the people,

annually, of each county.—That a well regulated militia be eſtabliſhed in this ſtate, as being the beſt ſecurity for the preſervation of the lives, liberties, and properties of the people.—That every militia company chuſe its own officers, and recommend their field officers.—That adjutants, drummers and fifers, with drums, fifes, colours, and cartouch boxes, be provided at the public expence, for the different battalions of militia, and guns for ſuch unarmed men who are not able to purchaſe the ſame, and that the colonels of each battalion be empowered to contract for the above, procure the ſame, and draw on the treaſurer for the amount.—That all monies to be raiſed on the people be by a fair and equal aſſeſſment, in proportion to every perſon's eſtate; and that the unjuſt mode of taxation by the poll, heretofore uſed, be aboliſhed; and that aſſeſſors be choſen by the people of each diſtrict, in each county annually.—Alſo that the votes and proceedings of the aſſembly be publiſhed, except ſuch parts as relate to military operations, and meaſures taken to procure arms and ammunition; and that the doors be open, except when particular buſineſs requires them to be private: alſo that the votes and proceedings of conventions be publiſhed, except as aforeſaid.

Signed by eight hundred and eighty-five freemen.

To the ELECTORS of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WE were honoured on Saturday afternoon with inſtructions from a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of this county, on points of very great importance, relative to the formation of a new government for this ſtate. As your delegates, we eſteem ourſelves bound by your inſtructions, though ever ſo contrary to our opinion. We conceive ſeveral of your inſtructions, if carried into execution, deſtructive of free government. We are reduced to this alternative, we muſt either endeavour to eſtabliſh a government, without a proper ſecurity for liberty or property, or ſurrender the truſt we have received from you. We ſubmit to you the propriety of reconſidering your inſtructions. We would with pleaſure wait on you at the moſt convenient places in the county to explain our reaſons againſt the reſtrictions you are pleaſed to impoſe on us, but are prevented by our neceſſary attendance on the public buſineſs. If you could make it convenient to meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 16th inſtant, we will attend you. We are now ready (as we ever have been) to ſerve our country at every hazard, but we cannot ſubmit to be inſtruments for its deſtruction.

We are, gentlemen, with ſincere reſpect and eſteem,
Your obedient ſervants,

Annapolis, CHARLES CARROLL,
Aug. 19, 1776. BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON,
SAMUEL CHASE.

Letter on "The intereſt of America" *concluded.*

—America muſt conſiſt of a number of confederate provinces, cantons, diſtricts, or whatever they may be called. Theſe muſt be united in a general congreſs; but each province muſt have a diſtinct legiſlature, and have as much power within itſelf as poſſible. The general congreſs ſhould not interfere, or meddle with provincial affairs, more than needs muſt. Every province ſhould be left to do as much within itſelf as may be. And every province ſhould allow each county, yea and each town, to do as much within themſelves as poſſible. Small bodies manage affairs much eaſier and cheaper than large ones. If every county and town manage as much buſineſs as may be within themſelves, people will be better ſatisfied, and the provincial congreſs ſaved much trouble. Our counties and towns have heretofore been left to manage many of their own affairs, and it has been a great privilege, and their buſineſs has been managed to great advantage. Each county ſhould now chuſe their officers, which were heretofore appointed by the crown; theſe matters may now be adjuſted with much eaſe. Every province ſhould be allowed full power within itſelf, and receive ſuch advantages by a general union, or confederation, that it would chooſe to continue in that union. The connection of the provinces ſhould be made to be for the intereſt of each, and be agreeable to each. This will keep them quiet and peaceable; and nothing will tend ſo much to this as to let every province have as much power and liberty within itſelf as will conſiſt with the good of the whole. Neither the continental congreſs, or any other number of men, ſhould aſſume, or uſe, any power or office for their own ſake, but for the good of the whole. Let America increaſe ever ſo much, there muſt never be any power like a kingly power; no power uſed for its own ſake, or for the advantage or dignity of any number of men, as diſtinct from the good of the whole. And while theſe things are thus obſerved, a general union will be agreeable, and people will not complain.

Notwithſtanding every province ſhould have all poſſible power within itſelf, yet ſome things muſt be left to the general congreſs. As, 1. Making and managing war, and making peace. 2. Settling differences between provinces. 3. Making ſome maritime laws, or general regulations reſpecting trade; otherwiſe one province might unjuſtly interfere with another. 4. Ordering a currency for the whole continent, for it would be beſt that, as ſoon as may be, there ſhould be one currency for the whole, the general congreſs might order the quota for each province. 5. The forming of new provinces. 6. The ſale of new lands. 7. Treaties with other nations, conſequently ſome general directions of our Indian affairs.

As we are now to aſſume a new mode of government, I think it ought properly to be *new*. Some are for keeping as near the old form of government in each province as can well be. But I think it is entirely wrong, it is miſtaken policy. It is probable that ſome who propoſe it mean well; but I humbly conceive they have not thoroughly conſidered the thing. Others who propoſe it may have ſelf-intereſt at bottom, hoping thereby to retain or obtain places of profit or honour. We muſt come as near a new form of government as we can, without deſtroying private property. So far as private property will allow, we muſt form our government in each province, juſt as if there had never any form of government before. It is much eaſier to form a new government than to patch up one partly old and partly new, becauſe it is more ſimple and natural. I ſpeak chiefly with reſpect to legiſlature. We ſhould by all means avoid *ſeveral* branches of legiſlature, than one, becauſe a plurality cauſes perpetual contention and waſte of time. It was ſo in Rome, it has been ſo in Great-Britain, and has been remarkably ſo in theſe provinces, in times paſt—The ever memorable congreſs now in America has done buſineſs infinitely better than if there had been ſeveral orders of delegates to conteſt, interrupt, and be a negative one upon another.

A patched government, conſiſting of ſeveral parts, has been the difficulty, I may call it the diſeaſe, of ſome of the beſt civil governments that have been in the world; I mean the Roman republic, and the government of Great-Britain. Had the Romans been a true democracy, without a ſenate, or body different from the plebeians, they might have avoided thoſe jars and contentions which continually ſubſiſted between thoſe two bodies. Should we admit different branches of legiſlature, it might give occaſion, in time, to degenerate into that form of government, or ſomething like that, which has been ſo oppreſſive in our nation. It might open a door for all diſpoſed aſpiring men to deſtroy the ſtate. Our having ſeveral branches of legiſlature heretofore, is an argument againſt rather than for it, in time to come, becauſe it is a word that not only has been abuſed, but in its nature, tends to abuſe. The ſimpleſt mode of legiſlation is certainly the beſt.—The European nations have, for ſome centuries paſt, derived moſt of their knowledge from the Greeks and Romans. The Romans eſpecially have been, in a ſort, an example, being excellent in many things, we have been ready to view them ſo in all things. We are very apt to take in, or imitate, the imperfections as well as the excellencies of thoſe that are excellent. Hence, I ſuppoſe, it is that moſt, if not all the republics in Europe have a body of ſenators in their form of government. I doubt not it will be an argument with many, that we in America muſt have ſomething like a ſenate, or council, or upper houſe, becauſe the Romans and other republics have had.—But the reaſon the other way, it was their imperfection, it was the cauſe of trouble, it was a ſtep towards arbitrary power, and therefore to be avoided. Free government can better, much better, ſubſiſt without it. Different branches of legiſlature cauſe much needleſs expence, two ways. Firſt, As there are more perſons to maintain, and—Second, As they waſte time, and prolong a ſeſſions by their contentions. Beſides, it is a great abſurdity that one branch of the legiſlature, that can negative all the reſt, ſhould be the principal executive power in the ſtate. There can be but little chance for proper freedom, where the making and executing the laws lie in the ſame hand, and that not of the people in general, but of a ſingle perſon. The legiſlative and executive power, in every province, ought to be kept as diſtinct as poſſible. Wiſe, experienced, and public ſpirited perſons, ſhould be in places of power, and if ſo, they muſt be choſen, and introduced. For this reaſon there ought to be a number that are hereditary; for birth-right, nor a number put in places for life, for mens abilities and manners may change. Rulers ſhould be frequently choſen to their office.—A provincial congreſs is the whole province met by repreſentatives; and there is no need of a repreſentative of a king, for we have none; nor can there be need of a council to repreſent the houſe of lords, for we have not, and hope never ſhall have, an hereditary nobility different from the general body of the people; but if we admit different branches of legiſlature, there is danger that there may be, in time.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of [illegible] ſhilling, common money, be paid by the council of ſafety, for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the firſt day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to ſell the ſame at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d. common money, per buſhel.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for ſterling caſh or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA's DESIRE, ſituated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleaſant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling houſe with two brick chimnies, and garden paled in, together with a kitchen, milk houſe, two 50 feet tobacco houſes, corn houſe, ſtables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of ſale. At the ſame time will be ſold ſome ſtock and plantation utenſils. Should the purchaſer incline to enlarge this tract, he will probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

JOSEPH WARD.

THIS is pleaſant and valuable plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, laying at the mouth of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowls; the ſoil inferior to none for farming or planting. The plantation contains about two hundred acres, under a good fence, on which there is a good dwelling houſe three rooms below and two rooms above ſtairs, with other convenient out-houſes, all which will be rented, with the plantation utenſils, on reaſonable terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Aug. 26, 1776. GEORGE COOK.

Hooe's Ferry, Aug. 14, 1776.

MRS. YOUNG being ſo unfortunate as to loſe her boats, I will ſend over my boats for any paſſengers croſſing to Virginia, who will hoiſt the flag or make a ſmoak at the uſual place.

3w RICHARD HOOE.

Calvert county, Jan. 2, 1776.

TAKEN up and detained by the ſubſcriber the two following perſons, loſt from an oyſter boat ſtove at her anchor, ſuppoſed to belong to York river in Virginia; one a youth about 5 feet high, well ſet, ſhort black hair: had on a white country cotton ſhirt, ditto ſtockings, and ſhort green jacket. The other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well ſet, and to appearance about 25 years of age, with long black hair and large whiſkers: had on a claret coloured bath coating ſurtout, brown cloſe bodied coat, one crimſon coloured plush jacket, one green everlaſting ditto white linen ſhirt, black everlaſting breeches, and coarſe yarn ſtockings, a ſilver broach ſet with ſtone in his boſom, and a ſilver watch in his pocket. By ſome papers found with him, among which was a recommendation from James Carter, his name is thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends, if any, are deſired to take the above effects away and pay charges, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by

FRISBY FREELAND, coroner.

Auguſt 21, 1776.

ALL perſons that have any juſt claim or demand againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to carry in their accounts, legally proved, to Joſeph Burgeſs, ſen. and they will be ſettled; and any perſon indebted to the ſubſcriber is deſired to make immediate ſettlement with the aforeſaid perſon.

JOSEPH BURGESS, jun.

STOPT by the ſubſcriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the ſame may apply to

WILLIAM FARIS.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a ſmall flat ſingle caſed watch, winds up in the face, and has a ſmall ſcrew in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to me ſhall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop it.

JAMES MAWE.

RAN away from on board the Scorpion ſloop of war, the following ſeamen, viz. GEORGE PATTERSON, boatſwain, a well ſet man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, ſhort black hair curl'd round, and ſnub noſe: had on a ſmall round hat bound, a blue jacket and narrow trouſers. JAMES PARKS, a likely well made man, about 5 feet 7 inches high, brown complexion and black hair, with a cock'd hat: had on a long blue jacket and ſhort wide trouſers. JOHN LOWRY, a ſtout well made man, with a red face, light hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high: had on an old blue jacket and an old pair of narrow duck trouſers. THOMAS DAVIS, a ſlender made man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and long black hair: had on, a new felt hat, blue jacket, and new oſnabrig trouſers. DAVID REES, a ſhort ſlender man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort ſtrait black hair, and has a great impediment in his ſpeech: had on an old hat, blue jacket, and very dirty ſhirt and trouſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſeamen, and ſecures them in any gaol ſo that I can get them, ſhall receive eight dollars reward for each.

WRIGHT WESTCOTT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of ſlaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpoſe of carrying on a cannon foundery at Antietam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

Auguſt 14, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the upper part of his left cheek, occaſioned by a bile. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, ſhall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

DOCTOR TENDALL,

OPERATOR upon the TEETH,

Is now in Baltimore, and proposes to return through this city about the middle of September, or perhaps sooner.

HE cures the SCURVY in the GUMS, be it ever so bad; first cleans and scales the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many people's teeth fall out sound. He prevents teeth from growing rotten, keeps such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, makes the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful. He fills up, with gold or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful; and prevents the air from getting into them, which [illegible] the tooth. [illegible] plants natural [illegible] from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw, without any ligament, as if they originally grew there. He makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep, with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. He extracts teeth and stumps, after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deep sunk into the socket of the gums. His DENTIFRICE is quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may be had at his lodgings: each pot is signed with his own hand to prevent fraud.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament. The foulness of the teeth by some people is little regarded; but with the fair sex, with the polite and elegant part of the world, it is looked on as a certain mark of filthiness and sloth; not only because it disfigures one of the greatest ornaments of the countenance, but also because the smell imparted to the breath by dirty rotten teeth, is generally disagreeable to the patients themselves, and sometimes extremely offensive to the olfactory nerves in close conversation. To preserve the teeth, to regulate their growth, and to remove the vast variety of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed, are matters of greater importance than is generally imagined, [illegible] of such universal concern as justly claims the attention of the public; for disorders or deficiencies of the teeth, however slightly regarded by some people, are inevitably attended with evils which affect the [illegible]; and deformities of them are ridiculous in common life. In common life, we [illegible] how a slight deformity caricatures every gesture of some worthy people; whilst beauty and elegance soften the foibles of others, and grace the few accomplishments they are possessed of. Oratory of the pulpit and the bar, and above all the art of pleasing in conversation and social life, are matters of the highest concern to individuals: but in this no one can excel, whose loss of teeth, or rotten livid stumps, and fallen lips and hollow cheeks, destroy articulation, and the happy expression of countenance; whose voice has lost its native tone, whose laugh, instead of painting joy and merriment, expresses only defect and disease. But of all the disorders, the scurvy is the most destructive to the teeth and gums; for it not only brings on ulcerations of the soft parts, but also attacks the membranous lining of the sockets, destroys the nerves at bottom, and deprives the teeth of nourishment; in consequence of which they become discoloured and loose. Cases of this kind occur every day. A stinking breath attends external foulness of the teeth, caries and purulent cavities of them, scorbutic or ulcerated gums, and the long lodgment of little scraps of aliment in the interstices, occasioned by the recess of the gums. Disorders of the teeth, as well as other more general ones of the whole system, sometimes bring on a caries of the palate bones; in consequence of which, the food in chewing is apt to pass into the nose, and the speech becomes disagreeable. When these thin bones are once lost they never are regenerated, and an artificial is the only remedy. This is artfully contrived and fixed in various ways, agreeable to the extent, situation, and other circumstances of the diseased aperture. When the gums are uneven or fallen away, the patient may have recourse to artificial gums. This term sounds strangely, and makes no small show in an advertisement: but it can be done. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and to prevent or remove these evils. To treat minutely of all the disorders of the teeth, and follow them through all the varieties and subdivisions which occur in practice, would alone furnish matter for a large volume, and would be equally tiresome to me, and unprofitable to the reader.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

MR. JOHN LUCKETT, having resigned his commission as captain of a militia company, is obliged, by the duty which he owes to his friends and connection, to make the public acquainted with his motives, that they may not be misrepresented by ignorance or ill-nature.

From the beginning of our dispute with ministerial oppression for American liberty, he has exerted himself, to the utmost of his power, in the service of his country, having raised a company, and endeavoured to prepare them for action, without regard to trouble, time or expence. When his men were invited to war, and willing to serve under his command, he waited on the convention at Annapolis, and offered himself in due time for a captaincy in the Maryland forces, which were to form a part of the flying camp: his application was rejected, and his men were obliged either to inlist under an officer who was not of their choice, or suppress their ardour to fight against the disturbers of their peace and freedom. Were those who have been honoured with commissions (and against whom Mr. Luckett does not mean to throw out any the least reflection) men of more experience, more attached to, or more concerned in the interest of America than himself, Mr. Luckett would not be heard to complain, would not suspect partiality; he would approve the conduct of those in power as just and laudable: but, as the real truth is well known to many people, he could not, with honour, hold a mere nominal commission any longer in retirement, after so strong an intimation had been given him, that he was not thought worthy of confidence in the field of danger. However, that his hand may not be wanting on the day of necessity in the common cause, he has enrolled as a private man.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday July 28, from the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, an English servant man named SAMUEL GRIFFITH, a gardener by trade, about twenty-one years of age, a likely fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, has a smooth deceitful tongue: had on and took away with him, a light superfine broad-cloth coat and waistcoat, brown cord-du-roy breeches, two shirts, the one holland the other osnabrig. It is supposed he is gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, shall [illegible] above reward.

3w JOHN HESSELIUS.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased, Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Just published, and to be sold at the printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a lusty well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissars: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, [illegible]le fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about [illegible] years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had [illegible] when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each or either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges be paid, by

w6 HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a good new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a feller if recommended. H. G.

WANTED immediately, for the public's use at Annapolis, several good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

July 23, 1776.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar, likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home by

tf ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had again, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the busines, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles [illegible] above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fifth day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

tf JOSEPH DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by [illegible]RICK GREEN.